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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Shunichi Oshima

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CHRISTENSEN, O'CONNOR, JOHNSON, KINDNESS, PLLC

1420 FIFTH AVENUE

SUITE 2800

SEATTLE, WA 98101-2347

EXAMINER

DESIR, PIERRE LOUIS

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2617

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

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ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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efiling@cojk.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/584,118	Applicant(s) OSHIMA ET AL.	
	Examiner PIERRE-LOUIS DESIR	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 April 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Socolofsky in view of Poo and further in view DeAnna et al. (DeAnna) (US 20030084056 A1).

Regarding claim 1, Socolofsky discloses a portable server device (i.e., portable network server) (see paragraph 18) suitable for functioning as a server when connected to an external network, the portable personal server device comprising a local server for processing data between the portable personal server and a communication terminal equipped with a local network connector suitable for connection to the portable personal server device (i.e., using the portable network server, a local area network is created for accessing the sever. The 2-node network uses a universal serial bus Ethernet adapter to connect a PC to the portable server using a cross-over Ethernet cable. A user can then configure the server (see fig. 7 and paragraph 37). Thus, the PC (i.e., communication terminal is equipped with a network connection function. And, since connection between the PC and the server is achieved through USB adapter, both the

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PC and the server contain network connection function. Therefore, the Portable network server contains a local server since it can communicate with PC); a network server for processing data between the portable personal server device and an external device through an external network connected to the communication terminal by said communication terminal's local network connector (i.e., a portable network server to share multimedia content over a home network and over the Internet. the home network is a local area Ethernet network implementing the TCP/IP network protocol. The server and a browser enabled PC are connected to each other on the home network via a home router or gateway. Internet connectivity is provided via a DSL modem, cable modem, or other communication device, which is connected to the home router or gateway. Using the browser enabled PC residing on the home router or gateway, a user can remotely create and administer a personalized website that is hosted on the server (i.e., the portable server having a network server for processing data between itself and a network (i.e., Internet) connected to the PC). The user can publish multimedia content to the website from the PC and display multimedia stored on the server using the PC) (see fig. 8, paragraph 38); memory for storing an operating system for controlling the data processing operations of the local server and the network server, the memory also storing application services executable by the communication terminal and other devices networked to the communication terminal, the memory also storing use specific data, the operating system loading the application services into other memory locations on demand during execution (i.e., in order to share multimedia stored on the server across a network, the server further includes an operating system 90 and at least one application program 92. The operating system 90 includes one or more programs that control the operation of the computer and manage the allocation of resources. The application program 92

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includes one or more software programs that perform a task desired by the user (see paragraphs 33 and 34). Also, with fig. 6 showing an operating system and application program executing on the server, one skilled in the art would find it obvious that the operating system and application program are stored in the memory which would contain personal information related to the user)

Also, Socolofsky does disclose the server includes an operating system (i.e., a control) which includes one or more programs that control the operating of the computer and manage the allocation of resources (see paragraph 34), wherein permission (i.e., use of the network and server) may be granted or denied to users (see paragraph 38).

Socolofsky, however, does not specifically disclose that the portable server comprises an individual authenticator for authenticating an individual based on biometric information; and a control that makes said local server and said network useable only when authenticated by said individual authenticator, and comprising a messaging API for allowing the communication terminal to discover and use the application services and access the user specific data stored in memory as if the application services and data were stored in the communications terminal and facilitating secure communication between the portable personal server device and other devices networked to the communication terminal.

However, Poo discloses a portable device which includes a microprocessor, a non-volatile memory coupled thereto, and a biometrics-based authentication module controlled by the microprocessor. Preferably, the biometrics technology used is fingerprint authentication technology, and flash memory is used as the non-volatile memory. The fingerprint authentication module automatically prompts the user to register his/her fingerprint with the portable device upon its first use. A compact and encrypted version of the fingerprint is stored in the portable

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device's flash memory when the registration process is completed. Upon a subsequent use, the fingerprint authentication module reads the user's fingerprint, compares it with the registered fingerprint stored in the flash memory and reliably determines whether there is a match between the two. If a match is identified, authentication of the user's identity is successful, and the authenticated user is granted access to the restricted resource (see paragraph 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings described by Poo with the teachings described by Socolofsky to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing would have been to provide a secured access control mechanism for protection against unauthorized access.

The combination does not specifically disclose a device comprising a messaging API for allowing the communication terminal to discover and use the application services and access the user specific data stored in memory as if the application services and data were stored in the communications terminal and facilitating secure communication between the portable personal server device and other devices networked to the communication terminal.

However, DeAnna disclose a mobile server (see paragraph 24) wherein a wherein the service container comprises a database application and a data access bean having an interface conforming to the database access API operable to access the data stored. The server also comprises a database access manager which includes a database access API operable for receiving a client database request, accessing a data stored on the portable device, populating a business object with returned data (see claims 8 and 9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings as described to arrive at the claimed invention. A

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motivation for doing so would have been to better facilitate better interaction between the different programs on the server.

Regarding claim 2, Socolofsky discloses a personal server as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Socolofsky, however, does not specifically disclose a personal server wherein said individual authenticator is equipped with a biometric information recognition device and authenticates an individual according to whether or not biometric information read by the biometric information recognition device matches registered biometric information that was previously registered.

However, Poo discloses a portable device which includes a microprocessor, a non-volatile memory coupled thereto, and a biometrics-based authentication module controlled by the microprocessor. Preferably, the biometrics technology used is fingerprint authentication technology, and flash memory is used as the non-volatile memory. The fingerprint authentication module automatically prompts the user to register his/her fingerprint with the portable device upon its first use. A compact and encrypted version of the fingerprint is stored in the portable device's flash memory when the registration process is completed. Upon a subsequent use, the fingerprint authentication module reads the user's fingerprint, compares it with the registered fingerprint stored in the flash memory and reliably determines whether there is a match between the two. If a match is identified, authentication of the user's identity is successful, and the authenticated user is granted access to the restricted resource (see paragraph 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings described by Poo with the teachings described by

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Socolofsky to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing would have been to provide a secured access control mechanism for protection against unauthorized access.

Regarding claim 3, Socolofsky disclose a portable server as described above (see claim 2 rejection).

Socolofsky does not specifically disclose a portable server further comprising a data encryptor for encrypting stored data using said read biometric information.

However, Poo discloses a portable device wherein templates are generated according to the fingerprint module, wherein the templates generated are encrypted (see paragraphs 23, 31, 49-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings described by Poo with the teachings described by Socolofsky to arrive at the claimed invention in order to provide added security against hacking (see paragraph 23).

4. Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Socolofsky, Poo, and DeAnna, further in view of Makela et al. (Makela), US 20030157959 A1.

The combination of Socolofsky, Poo, and DeAnna disclose a portable server as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although Socolofsky disclose a portable server further comprising a communication cable (see paragraph 37), the combination, however, does not specifically disclose a portable server receiving power from said communication terminal via said communication cable.

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However, Makela discloses a portable server that uses an optional USB plug connection between itself and a personal computer to be provided data and power (see claim 34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings as described by Makela with the teachings described by Socolofsky, Poo, and Deanna to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide the portable server with the added functionality to be powered in places wherein AC/DC is not available.

Regarding claim 6, Socolofsky discloses a portable server device (see claim 5 rejection) wherein said communication cable is USB (see paragraph 37).

5. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Socolofsky, Poo, and DeAnna further in view of Brandys, US 20020186838 A1.

The combination of Socolofsky with Poo and DeAnna discloses a device as described (see claim 2 rejection).

The combination, however, does not specifically disclose a device further comprising a communication encryptor that, when said read biometric information matches said registered biometric information, generates and retains a key used in a public key encryption system based on said read biometric information, and encrypts the data to be sent by the portable personal server device using the key after an individual is authenticated.

However, Brandys discloses a device wherein in response to authenticating biometric information that is provided by a user, a public key is generated and retain to encrypt incoming messages (see abstract, paragraph 15 and 24).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings as described by Brandys with the teachings described by Socolofsky, Poo, and DeAnna to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to authenticate messages.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PIERRE-LOUIS DESIR whose telephone number is (571)272-7799. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dwayne Bost can be reached on (571)272-7023. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/PIERRE-LOUIS DESIR/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617